

ROSENBERG, M. A.

Rosenberg, M. A., "The electrochemical protection of iron in water of various compositions in the presence of inhibitors," (Authors: Rosenberg, M. A., Fal'kovskaya, L. A., Pogorel'skiy, Ye. I. and Yurkovskaya, F. B.) Nauch. zapiski (Dnepropetr. gos. un-t), Vol XXXIII, 1948, p. 19-31, - Bibliog: 15 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

ROSENBERG, M. A.

Rosenberg, M. A. -and Yampol'skaya, R. B. "Potentiometric titration as a method of corrosion investigation of the surface of iron," Nauch. zapiski (Donpropetr. gos. un-t), Vol XXXIII, 1948, p. 9-17, - Bibliog: 9 items

SO: U-5240, 17, DEc. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

BC

#1

Dissolution of vacuum films of metals in acids.
II. Dissolution of iron and nickel in sulphuric acid. M. A. ROSENBAUM, and K. E. AVALLIANI (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1936, 4, 179-180; cf. this vol., 41).—The films of Fe, whether previously exposed to air or not, dissolved rapidly in 2N-, 0.5N-, and 0.01N-H₂SO₄, but relatively slowly in 0.001N, where rusting occurred simultaneously. Brownish-gray films of Ni, 12–100 mμ thick, dissolved very slowly in 2N- and 0.5N-H₂SO₄, and not at all in 0.1N.

R. C. M.

ROSENBERG, M., dr.; LESKO, J., ing.

Use of glycolmethacrylate in embedding mixtures for normal and electron histology. *Cesk. morf.* 10 no. 4:442-444 '62.

1. Virologický ústav CSAV, Bratislava, Mlynska dolina.
(HISTOLOGICAL TECHNICS) (ACRYLIC RESINS)

ROSENBERG, Mita; ROSENBERGOVA, Marta

Myxoviruses and their multiplication. Biologia 18 no.7:547-551
'63.

1. Virologický ústav Československé akademie věd v Bratislavě.
(MYXOVIRUS INFECTIONS) (NUCLEOPROTEINS)
(VIRAL PROTEINS) (INTERFERON)
(ANTIBODY FORMATION)

LESKO, Jan, inz.; ROSENBERG, Mita, MUDr., C.Sc.; SYKORA, Karol

Preparation of the ethyleneglycomonoester of methacrylic acid.
Chem zvesti 16 no.1/2:109-112 Ja-F '62.

1. Virologicky ustav Ceskoslovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava,
Mlynska dolina 1.

ROSENBERG, N., ing.

Utilization of functional colors in the textile industry.
Ind text Rum 12 no.8:334-336 Ag'61

1. Institutul de cercetari stiintifice pentru protectia
muncii, Consiliul Central al Sindicatelor.

ROSENBERG, M.; NICOLAU, P.; NICOLAE, I.; TANASOIU, C.; MIHALCU, M.; BARBULESCU, A.; COHN, Z.; SCHONBERGER, P.

Studies on the thermistors in Rumania. Studii cerc fiz 12 no.4: 909-912 '61.

1. Institutul de fizica, Bucuresti (for Rosenberg, Nicolau, Nicolae, and Tanasoiu). 2. Uzinele Electronica, Bucuresti (for Mihalcu, Barbulescu, Cohn, and Schoenberger).

ROSENBERG, M.; ROSENBERGOVA, M.

Reproduction of Newcastle disease virus in cells irradiated by
ultraviolet rays. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 6 no.5:405-411 S '62.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.
(NEWCASTLE DISEASE virol.) (RADIATION EFFECTS exper.)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

ROSENBERGOVA, M.; ROSENBERG, M.

Synthesis of ribonucleic acids in chick embryo cells irradiated with ultraviolet rays. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 6 no.5:100-104 S '62.

1. Institute of Virology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.
(RIBONUCLEIC ACIDS metab.) (EMBRYO radiation eff.)
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS)

ROSENBERG, N., ing.

Safety colors, an important means of preventing labor accidents.
Ind text Rum 14 no.6:269-270 Je '63.

ROSENBERG, N., ing.

Artificial lighting of weaving sections. Ind text Rum 14 no.3:125-
127 '63.

ROSENBERG, Nathan, ing.

Method of multiple reflections for calculation of illumination
levels and brightness. Energetica Rum 11 no.4:174-178 Ap '63.

Rosenberg, N.

ROSENBERG, N.

ROSENBERG, N. Effect of the condition of illuminating installations above illumination levels in working places of the metallurgic industry. p. 43.

Vol. 8, no. 10, Oct. 1956

METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI.

TECHNOLOGY

RUMANIA

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

ROSENBERG, N.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ELECTROTEHNICA. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1958

ROSENBERG, N. Lighting of the railroad shunting yards by projecting batteries.
p. 341

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

1ST AND 2ND CROSS																										3RD AND 4TH CROSS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
CF The bleaching of sulfate cellulose. N. L. Rosenberg and A. G. Laube. <i>Tsentral. Nauch.-issledovatel'sk. Bumash. Prom. Materialy</i>, 1937, No. 22, 120-61; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1. No. 4-5, 142 (1938).—Four different methods of sulfate cellulose bleaching showed that best results are obtained in a "combination" bleaching (first step—elementary Cl, second step—thiosulfate). A cellulose of great mech. strength, and with a high degree of viscosity, is obtained, contg. up to 90% of α-cellulose with 7-11% of pentosans. Best results are obtained when the bleached cellulose has a hardness of 70-80". The bleaching of soft celluloses takes place more favorably, but the soft celluloses yield a degraded product. W. R. Henn																										73																									
ASAP-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
1ST AND 2ND CROSS																																																			
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CAPRIOARA, D., prof.; TONTE, E.; POP, E.; FANEA, E.; TOMA, L.; ROSENBERG, O.

Aspects of the staphylococcal infection of the newborn in the Cluj
Gynecologic and Obstetric Clinic. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:27-28
Ja-F '61.

AID P - 5263

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 11 - 14/15

Authors : Rosenberg, O. O. (Electrowelding Institute im. Paton)
and V. V. Chernykh (Novo-Kramatorsk Heavy Machine-
Building Plant im. Stalin).

Title : Resistance slag welding of framework for forging and
stamping power presses.

Periodical : Avtom. svar., 4, 124-129, Ap 1956

Abstract : The authors outline the design of the 200-ton framework
and the welding of component parts. The framework is
made for a 4,000 ton power press. One photo, 4 drawings
and 1 table.

Institution : As above

Submitted : No date

J-4

USSR / Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 34421.

Author : Kedrov-Zikhman, O. K., Rosenberg, R. E.
Inst : Belorussian Scientific Research Institute for
Agricultural Improvement and Water Economy.

Title : Action of Trace Elements on Yield of Agricultural Plants on Peat-Swampy Soils Depending on Doses and Methods of Application.

Orig Pub: Tr. Belorussk. n.-i. in-ta melior. i vodn. kh-va, 1956, 7, 330-354.

Abstract: Experiments were carried out in the years 1953-1955 on peat-swampy soils of the lowland type. Cu, Co and Mo were placed in the soil - as pre-harvest fertilization - under sugar beets, red clover, timothy, winter wheat and corn in the

Card 1/3

39

1ST AND 2ND LETTER										3RD LETTER										4TH AND 5TH ORDERS										6TH GROUP									
AUTHOR INDEX										MATERIALS INDEX																													
<i>R</i> Makhl, M. T., and Rosenberg, R. I. <i>Report of the</i> <i>CHIEF PRODUCTION FACTORY OF THE PROPERTIES OF HIGH</i> <i>ORON PRODUCTS. Keram. Sbornik, 1930 (1) 27-30.</i>—The effect of the following factors on the properties of high- grog bodies was determined: (1) coarseness of the grog, (2) temperature of firing of grog and bodies, (3) quantity of bonding clay, (4) nature of clay and grog, and (5) pressure. Among these factors, low-fired grog has the strongest effect, but it cannot be used for high-grog products because of its great shrinkage (up to 12%). The coarseness of the grain and the nature of the raw material have considerable influence. The temperature of firing is not as important in high-grog bodies as in bodies produced by the usual methods.																																							

ROSENBERG, R. I.

Filintsev., G. P., Kreber, G. L., and Rosenberg, R. I. Selecting a More Rational Method of Manufacturing Sagger Mixes. Keram. Stornik, 1940 (8) 27-32.--The preparation of sagger mixes by means of the semidry and slip methods is discussed in detail.

ROSENBERG, R. H.

R. R. Halle, B. N. Parfanovitch, R. H. Rosenberg

"Polymerization of Isobutylene." Journal for Applied Chemistry 19, 1251-58,
December 1946. II. The Influence of Acidic Iron Phosphates on Carriers.

ABSTRACT AVAILABLE

D-50054

ROSENBERG, R.I.

U S S R .

2223. A highly aluminous coating for saggars. --I. YA. YURCHAK and R. I. ROSENBERG
(Glass & Ceramics, Moscow, 12, No. 4, 22, 1955). A short article recommending the
use of an aluminous saggur-wash consisting of 63% Al_2O_3 fired at $1320^\circ C$, 30% clay,
and 7% dolomite. Tabulated results show that the transverse strength is increased and
contamination of ware is reduced by the use of this coating. An editor's note adds that
at another Russian pottery, a wash is made of 40% Al_2O_3 and 60% kaolin. (3 tables.)

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COUNTRY	: Rumania	H-34
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	20497
AUTHOR	: Calin, C., Rosenberg, S., and Dinca, V.	
INST.	: Not given	
TITLE	: The Dyeing of Polyamide Fibers with Anion-type Dyes. Communication II. Direct Dyes.	
ORIG. PUB.	: Ind Text (RPR), 10, No 4, 148-152 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	: Differences are shown in the behavior of direct dyes towards polyamide and cellulose fibers as well as differences in the action of individual dyes on polyamide fibers. Optimum dyeing conditions, percent selectivity, saturation limits, migration tendency [sic], and various fastness indices have been determined for a number of anion-type dyes on polyamide fibers. Difficulties in the dyeing of polyamide fibers with direct dyes and limitations to the use of dye mixtures are noted. For Communication I see RZKhKhim, 1959, No 18, 66736.	
CARD:	1/1	413 O. Golosenko

ROSENBERG, S.

"Durability of silicate vault furnaces for the Martin process in Germany" (P. 220).
HUTHIK (Panstwowe Wydawnictwa Techniczne) Katowice, Vol. 20, No. 10, Oct. 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No. 8, Aug 1954.

ROSENBERG, S.

Technology of Refractory Materials. S. Rosenberg. Katowice, Poland, 1951. 136 pp., 70 figures. Price 21 zloty. Reviewed in Przegląd Techn., 1951, No. 6, p. 291.

Theoretical and practical production methods and the physicochemical properties of raw materials and finished products are discussed. A.D.I.

immediate source clipping

ACS

Methods for calculating ceramic bodies and glazes. S.
ROSENBERG, *Saklo i Ceram.*, 2 [6] 137-42 (1951).--R. gives
several examples and various methods for calculating bodies and
glazes. 2 figures. A.D.I.

ROSENBERG, S.

"Fosterite as a National Fireproof Material", P. 140 (CHEMIK, Vol. 6,
No. 5, May 1952, Katowice, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (DEAL), IC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

ROJENBERG, S.

" Using Fireproof Base Materials for Vaults of Blast Furnaces in the USA and Canada." p. 266 (Hutnik, Vol. 20, No. 8, Aug. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June, 1954, Uncl.

ROSENBERG, S.

ROSENBERG, S.

Fireproof mortars, masses, and concretes for the construction of industrial furnaces.

p. 23 (Budownictwo Przemyslowe) vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1955, Warszawa, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

ROSENBERG, S.

(HUTNIK, Vol. 20, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Katowice, Poland)
"American products of magnesium chromite." p. 352

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, APRIL 1954

ROSENBERG, S.

"Persistency of Fireproof Base Materials in Blast Furnace Vaults in England and Holland." p. 267 (Hutnik, Vol. 20, No. 8, Aug. 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June, 1954, Incl.

Stoneware. S. Rosenberg. Ushlo i Ceram., 2 (4) 83-87 (1951).

R. Discusses general information on stoneware, properties, forming properties, etc. Technical information on several branches of stoneware, i.e., floor and wall tiles, stoneware for sewers, and acid resisting stoneware, are also discussed. A typical chemical composition of clays for the production of stoneware is SiO₂ 80.92 to 82.53, Al₂O₃ 21.78 to 25.53, Fe₂O₃ 0.81 to 5.82, CaO 0.05 to 1.05, MgO 0.02 to 1.40, Na₂O + K₂O 0.50 to 3.55, loss on ignition 6.94 to 12.58%, firing temperature 1100° to 1180°C., and refractoriness 1640° to 1750°C. 7 references. A. D. I.

immediate source clipping

ACS

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Technology of Refractory Materials. S. ROSENBERG. Katowice, Poland, 1951. 130 pp., 70 figures. Price 21 zloty. Reviewed in *Przeglad Tech.*, 1951, No. 6, p. 201.—Theoretical and practical production methods and the physicochemical properties of raw materials and finished products are discussed. A.D.I.

ACS

13

Solid state reactions in the processes of silicate technology.
S. ROZANOV. *Sibilo i Ceram.*, 2 [5] 114-19 (1951).—R. dis-
cusses problems occurring in the solid state. Principles of solid
state reactions and examples of reactions between elements used
in ceramics are given. 5 figures. A.D.I.

SANIELEVICI, H.; SPILIADIS, A.; BADIC, E.; CALIN, C.; ROSENBERG, S.

Dyestuffs for synthetic fibers. Pt.1. Rev chimie Min petr
13 no.7:411-420 J1 '62.

Rosenberg, S.

Make / Light resistance of dyes. C. Calin and S. Rosenberg.
Industria textilă (Bucharest) 7, 74-84(1956)(German sum-
mary).—The photochem. discoloration of a variety of dyes
is discussed in the light of their chem. structure. Dyes
(23) are given as examples. Gary Gerard

2

ROSENBERG, S.

"Choosing the Proper Fireproof Materials for a Founding Shop in a Steel Mill." p.13
(WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1953 Stalinogrod, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

FOJENBERG, S.

"Lining of Blast Furnances with Fireproof Bricks and the Method of Ramming
Down Fireproof Concrete in Germany." p. 265 (Hutnik, Vol. 20, No. 8, Aug. 1953,
Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 6, Library of Congress, June,
1954, Uncl.

ROSENBERG, S.

"Mechanizing the preparation of samples for laboratory research in ceramic and fire-proof materials industries", p. 60 (Szklo I Ceramika. Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1953, Warszawa)

ROSENBERG, S.

The use of a siphon in the founding of steel.

p. 106
Vol. 21, no. 4, Apr. 1954
HUTNIK
Katowice

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
Feb. 1956

ROSENBERG, S.

Resistance to light of dyes. p. 74

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA, Bucuresti, Vol 7, No. 2, Feb., 1956

ROSENBERG, S. A. , ARHITOV, A.S. and SMIRNOVA, V.G.

"Prolonged Intravenous Drip Infusion in the Treatment of Toxicoses in Infancy."
 /Osv. Hetil./ 91, 900-908, July 16, 1950. 6 figs., 19 refs.

Test of the absorptive faculty of the walls of the walls of dwelling houses were carried out with four common gases: lead tetraethyl, dichlorethane, benzol, and sulphur dioxide. The walls were exposed for varying times to various concentrations of these gases and the amount deposited in them estimated. It was found that the quantity of gas absorbed was directly related to the time of exposure and the concentration of the gas under investigation. Temperature had a definite influence on the amount of deposit, more being deposited at lower temperatures than at higher temperatures, while increase of ventilation and air movement decreased the amount of deposit.

Experiments showed that it was possible to make an alabaster-like plaster which was less porous and less likely to absorb the gaseous toxic materials than the type commonly employed. Another way of preventing absorption of toxic gases by walls which was examined was by means of a covering paint. Oil paints seemed to be more preventive than water paints and for practical purposes provided the most efficient protection against the deposit of toxic substances in construction materials.

E.W. Collis

KUNTSEVICH, O.V.; ALEKSANDROV, P.Ye.; RATINOV, V.B.; ROSENBERG, T.I.;
BOGAUTDINOVA, G.G.

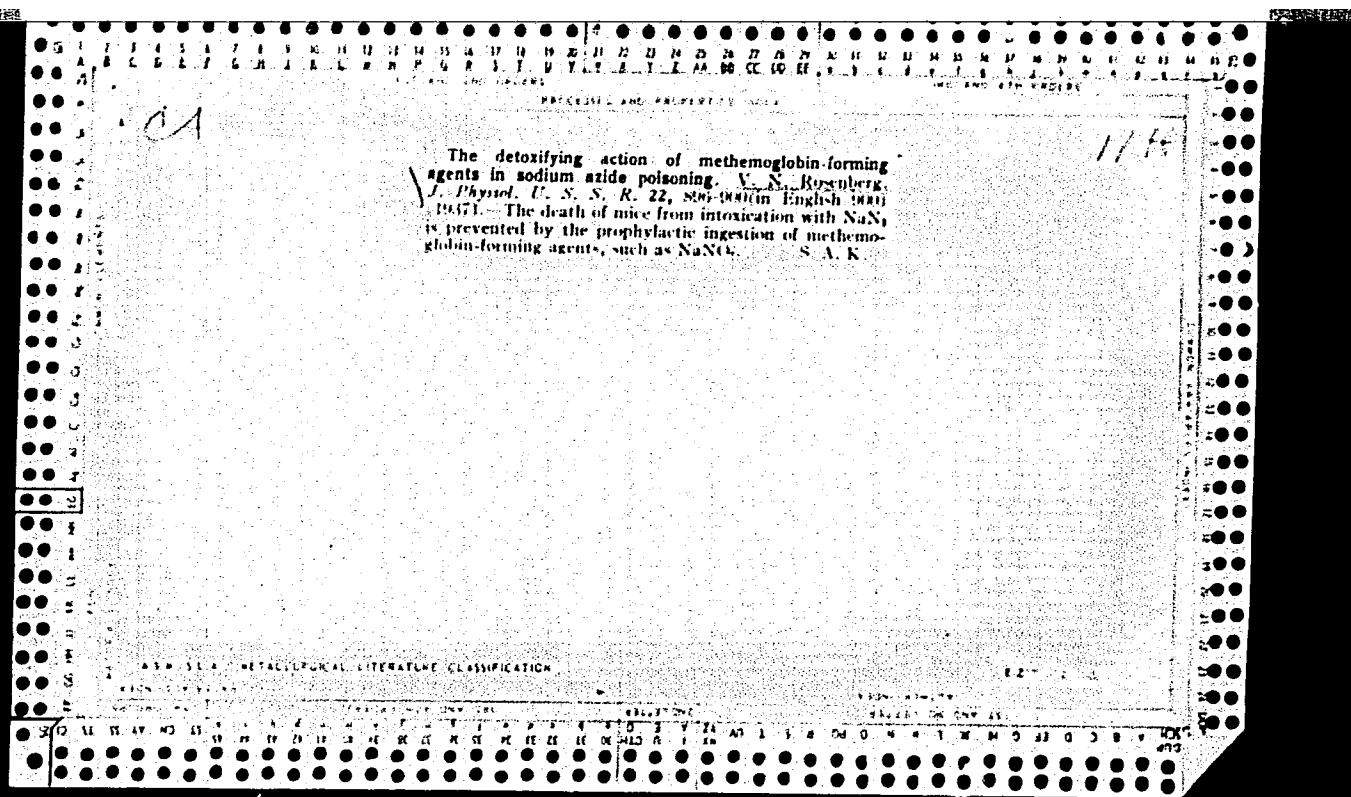
Theory of setting of gypsum cements. Dokl.AN SSSR 104 no.4:587-
588 0 '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezobetonnykh
izdeliy i nerudnykh materialov i Leningradskiy institut inzhene-
rov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta imeni V.N.Obratzseva. Predsta-
vleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderem.
(Gypsum)

KAMENETSKAYA, D.S., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; LYUBOV, B.Ya.,
kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; ROSENBERG, V.M., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk.

"Metallography." S.S.Shteinberg. Reviewed by D.S.Kamenetskaya,
B.IA.Liubov, V.M.Rozenberg. Stal' 15 no.1:95-96 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Organizatsiya VNITOM pri TsNIIChM.
(Metallography) (Physical metallurgy) (Shteinberg, S.S.)



S/079/62/032/011/011/012
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Motsarev, G.V., and Rosenberg, V.R.

TITLE: Halogenation of aromatic silanes. X. Liquid phase thermal chlorination of phenylmethyldichlorosilane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 11, 1962, 3727 - 3731

TEXT: Chlorination of PhMeSiCl_2 (I) in diffuse daylight with gaseous Cl_2 , at $50-55^\circ\text{C}$, over 30 hrs., with a molar ratio (n) of I: Cl_2 of 1:10.5, in the absence of initiators and catalysts, gave $\sim 80\%$ of di- and trichlorophenylmethyldichlorosilanes; a side reaction consisting of the C(aromatic)-Si fission also occurred, giving CH_3SiCl_3 , PhCl and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$. The yields of chlorophenyl(methyl) di-chlorosilanes decreased to $\sim 50-60\%$ at $110-115^\circ\text{C}$. At $145-150^\circ\text{C}$ over 15 hrs. at $n = 1:8$, chlorination of the CH_3 - group also took place, by a radical mechanism parallel with the chlorination of the aromatic ring, followed by a fission of the C(aliphatic)-Si bond to

L 36712-65 BPF(c)/EMP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5003125

S/0080/65/038/001/0211/0213 29

AUTHOR: Motsarev, G. V. ; Rosenberg, V. R. B

TITLE: Preparation and properties of certain polychloro derivatives of trimethylchlorosilane and trimethylethoxysilane. Communication VIII in a series of works on the halogenation of aliphatic silanes and siloxanes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 1, 1965, 211-213

TOPIC TAGS: trimethylchlorosilane, chlorination, polychloroderivative of trimethylchlorosilane, synthesis, properties, stability, solubility, melting point

ABSTRACT: Trimethylchlorosilane was intensively chlorinated (1:19 ratio of $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}:\text{Cl}_2$) at 53-65°C in CCl_4 in the presence of azobisisobutyronitrile initiator to give a 50% yield of the previously unknown tris(trichloromethyl)chlorosilane $(\text{CCl}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$ crystallized completely after CCl_4 was removed, melted at 150.3-150.5°C without decomposition, and was soluble in organic solvents. Its $\text{CCl}_3\text{-Si}$ bonds were practically unaffected by water. This compound was somewhat more

L 36712-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003125

stable and less reactive than bis(trichloromethyl)dichlorosilane. Orig. art. has:
no graphics

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

S/079/62/032/003/005/007
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Motsarev, G.V. and Rosenberg, V.P.

TITLE : Halogenation of aromatic silanes. IX. Photochemical chlorination of phenyl-methyl-dichlorosilane (A)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 3, 1962, 909-915

TEXT: The above was studied, in view of the absence of data on the photochemical gaseous chlorination of aromatic chlorosilanes, using ultraviolet initiation, at 20-25°, over 12 hours. With A: Cl₂ ratio equal to 1:3.2, phenyl chloromethyl dichlorosilanes were obtained in ~74% yield (chiefly Ph(CCl₃) SiCl₂ (I) - 50.8% and Ph(CHCl₂) SiCl₂). Increasing the reagent ratio to 1:6 increased the yield of I to 61.7%. Chlorination of the benzene ring took place simultaneously, yielding 17-23% of Cl₆C₆H₅(CH₃)SiCl₂ (II). No compounds containing both the hexachlorocyclohexyl and CHCl₂ - or CCl₃ - groups were found, owing to the deactivation of the aromatic

ROSENBERG, W.

Temperature variations of the coercive force of some magnetic-laminate materials and finely dispersed ferromagnetic powders.

P321 (STUDII SI CERCETARI DE FIZICA) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 8, no. 3, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC Vol. 7, no. 5, 1958

ROSENBERG, YE.

PA 28/49T49

USSR/Engineering
Harbors

Sep 48

"Description of a Combination Gravity-Pile Type
Embankment," Ye. Rosenberg, Engr, 3 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 9

Presents engineering principles and performance of
suggested type of embankment. Estimates that one
linear meter of the structure will cost 3,300
rubles.

FDB

28/49T49

~~RESTRICTED~~

ROSENBERG, YU. V.

CA: 35-1728/3

LANDSEERG, G. S., BEZHULIN, F. A., ROSENBERG, YU. V.
and YELINER, A. S.

(Phys. Inst., Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow)

Bull. acad. sci. URSS, Ser. phys. 4, 158-60 (1940)

Application of the Raman scattering of light in the analysis of motor
fuels.

ROSENBERG, YU. V.

G. S. LANDSBERG, Bull. acad. sci. URSS., Ser. phys. 4, 158-60, 1940

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
CA The addition products of sterols. J. Hadáček and Z. Rosenberg. <i>Casopis Českoslov. Lékárníků</i> 10, 225-9 (1964).—The amt. of fixed and free sterols in the oil of apricots and in wheat germ was detd. by the digitonin method. The corresponding factors for these addn. products were calcd. Then there were prepd. addn. products from sterol, from the oil of apricots, with cyclamine and with saponin, obtained from the roots of <i>Saponaria offic.</i>, as well as the addn. products from phytosterol of wheat germ with cyclamine. From the sosterol there were prepd. the addn. products of cholesterol with digitonin cyclamine and saponin from <i>Saponaria offic.</i> Crystallographic constns. were also established for all these addn. products. V. D. Karpenko																										17																									
ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>BC</i> <i>a-4</i> Properties of saponins, especially of cyclamin. J. HADADNE and Z. ROSENBERG (Casopis biochem. Lek., 1936, 16, 167-169; Chem. Zentr., 1937, i, 879).—Cyclamin has been obtained cryst. from potato tubers. Colour reactions of cyclamin, hesulin, Merck's saponin, saligenin, solanin, and amygdalin with Newber's reagent, CHCl_3 and H_2SO_4, CHCl_3-acetic anhydride, and H_2SO_4 are described. A. H. C.																									
A58-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												

Some constituents of wheat-germ oil. E. Hurre and Z. Rosenberg. *Casopis Ceskoslov. Lekarnictva* 17, 244-52 (1937).—The density of wheat germ oil is 0.940. Its viscosity is 10.3 E, n_D^{20} 1.476, f. p. -22° , acid no. 7.3, sapon. no. 170.3, ester no. 172, i. no. 198.7, Hehner no. 94.7, Reicher-Meisel no. 1.30, Polenske no. 2.14 and it contains 0.45% of glycerol. The oil obtained by the petr. ether extrn. in the cold contains mostly palmitic acid and only a slight amt. of stearic acid. From the unsatd. acids linolic acid is present in the highest amt., oleic acid is next to it and linoleic acid is present in the least amt. From the unsaponifiable portions there was isolated phyto-sterol m., 125-126°. Finally there was isolated a carbo-

hydrate, which was not completely pure, having a mol. wt. of 299.8. Its Br deriv. contained 49.30% of Br and the mol. wt. was 458. V. D. Karmenko

V. D. Karyenko

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																			
CA Proportion of saponins, especially of cyclamin Haddock and L. Rosenblatt. <i>Compt. Rend. Lab. chimie</i> 10, 137 (1930). Cyclamin was obtained cryst. from potato tubers. Color reactions of cyclamin, esculin, Merck's saponin, saligenin, solanin, and amygdalin with Nessler's reagent, CHCl_3 and H_2SO_4, $\text{CHCl}_3\text{-Ac}_2\text{O}$, and H_2SO_4 are described. B. C. P. A. 11A																																																			
ASB-SLA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

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A-4

Wheat-germ oil. E. BURR and Z. ROZMARIN (Casop. Ceskoslov. Lek., 1937, 17, 244-252).—Physical consts. are given for the oil extracted from wheat germ. The saturated acids are palmitic with a small quantity of stearic acid; the unsaturated acids are linolic and oleic with lesser quantities of linolenic acid. The unsaponifiable portion contains a phyto-sterol, m.p. 135-136°, mean mol. wt. 300, 1 val. 68.75, probably a mixture, and also a hydrocarbon of mol. wt. 290.8 forming a Br-derivative, mol. wt. 458 (Br 49.3%). F. R.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

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ROSENBERG, Z.; BARTOS, V.

Floor and wall structures of light-weight concrete reinforced by winding. p.21. POZEMNI STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 3, no. 1. Jan. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1955.

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The Soviet building industry is our example on the road to industry
p. 435. POZEMNI STAVEBNÍ. (Ministerstvo stavebnictví) Praha. Vol. 3, no. 11,
Nov. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

ROSENBERG-KLJAIC, L.

Contribution to the study of arteriosclerosis in the People's
Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Acta med. iugoslavl. 15 no.1:
43-62 '61.

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(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS epidemiol)

ca

Determination of the losses at filter-press station. Z. Ku. ROSSNURKIN. Zhur. Sakharov. *Prost.* 3, 410-11 (1920). -- Pour diluted filter press-mat residue for H₂O if the sample is dry) into a weighed 250 cc. flask up to the 200 cc. mark. Weigh the flask and contents (P), add Pb subacetate and make up to the 250 cc. mark with H₂O. Shake well, filter and polarize in a 200-mm. tube. Calc. the sugar by the formula $S = [0.078 P / (P - 100.7) - 0.13] Y$, in which Y is the polariscope reading. V. R. H.

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AS 51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ROSENBERGER, H.

Bases and possibilities of shell molding.

p. 11. (TEZHKA PROMISHLENOST) Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957,
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 3,
March 1958

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Biochemical studies on the multiplication of Newcastle disease virus in tissue cultures. I. Incorporation of P32 into normal and infected cells. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 4 no. 6: 371-379 N° 60.

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(NEWCASTLE DISEASE virol)
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Synthesis of ribonucleic acids in chick embryo cells irradiated with ultraviolet rays. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 6 no.5:100-104 S '62.

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Reproduction of Newcastle disease virus in cells irradiated by ultraviolet rays. Acta virol. Engl. Ed. Praha 6 no.5:405-411 S '62.

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(NEWCASTLE DISEASE virol.) (RADIATION EFFECTS exper.)
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Some radiological data concerning infection of cell culture
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no.2:163-171 Mr'64.

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Nucleic acid synthesis in cells inoculated at various multiplicities with untreated and ultraviolet irradiated virus.
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Synthesis of cellular nucleic acids during inhibition of vaccinia virus multiplication by 6-Azauracil riboside. Acta virol. 6 no.3: 258-265 My 1962.

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(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES pharmacol)

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Myxoviruses and their multiplication. Biologia 18 no.7:547-551
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IONESCU-STOIAN, P., prof.; GHEORGHIU, E., farm; ROSENBLAT, Ana, farm.

First beginning of medicine control in Bucharest.
Farm Rum 11 no.12:751-756 D '63.

RUMANIA

IONESCU-STOIAN, P., Professor; GHEORGHIU, E., Pharmacist;
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Bucharest, Farmacia, No 12, Dec 63, pp ~~761~~ 751-756

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1. MOLOKANOV, S.I., ENG.; ROSENBLAT, B.YE., ENG.; TSOPILOV, G.M., ENG.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steam Boilers
7. Decreasing the wear of economizers, and lowering heat losses due to flue gases.
Elek.sta. 23 no.9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress

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"Au sujet de la methode pour determiner la quantite de sang en circulation dans l'insuffisance circulatoire," Rosenblat, F., (p. 331)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume 18, no.4.

EX LIBRIS MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol 13/12 Internal med. Dec 59
ROSENBLAT F. Y.
7233. SCLEROSIS OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY IN CONGENITAL HEART
DISEASE (Russian text) - Rosenblat F. Y. and Gorbunova Z. V. -
KLIN. MED. (Mosk.) 1958, 36/1 (127-132) Tables 1
Out of 37 adult patients with patent ductus arteriosus, 7 had sclerosis of the pul-
monary artery. Four of these patients died. Also, 3 patients with atrial septal
defects who were found to have sclerosis of the pulmonary artery died. The diag-
nosis of sclerosis of the pulmonary artery was made clinically on the basis of cyan-
osis, polycythaemia, accentuation of the second sound in the pulmonary area and
widening and abnormal pulsation of the pulmonary artery in patients with patent
ductus and atrial septal defect. The authors emphasize the occurrence of the fol-
lowing complications of sclerosis of the pulmonary artery: haemoptysis, aneurysm
and thrombosis of the pulmonary artery. The presented findings indicate a very poor
prognosis of sclerosis of the pulmonary artery associated with the discussed types
of congenital heart disease.

Surawicz - Burlington, Vt. (XVIII, 6, 7)

EXTRACTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 13/8 Pediatrics Aug. 59

1915. SCLEROSIS OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY IN CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE (Russian text) - Rosenblat F. Ya. and Gorbunova Z. V.

- KLIN. MED. (Mosk.) 1958, 36/1 (127-132) Tables 1

Out of 37 adult patients with patent ductus arteriosus, 7 had sclerosis of the pulmonary artery. Four of these patients died. Also, 3 patients with atrial septal defects who were found to have sclerosis of the pulmonary artery died. The diagnosis of sclerosis of the pulmonary artery was made clinically on the basis of cyanosis, polycythaemia, accentuation of the second sound in the pulmonary area, and widening and abnormal pulsation of the pulmonary artery in patients with ductus and atrial septal defect. The authors emphasize the occurrence of the following complications of sclerosis of the pulmonary artery: haemoptysis, aneurysm and thrombosis of the pulmonary artery. The presented findings indicate a very poor prognosis of sclerosis of the pulmonary artery associated with the discussed types of congenital heart disease.

Surawicz - Burlington, Vt. (XVIII, 6, 7)

ROSENBLUM, M.

"Pronostic, clinique et traitement des anemies chroniques." Rosenblum, M. (p. 552)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khim) 1940, Volume 18, No. 1.

ROSENBLATT - R. M.

SUBJECT	USSR/MATHEMATICS/Theory of probability	CARD 1/1	PG - 836
AUTHOR	ROSENBLATT-ROT M.		
TITLE	Entropy of stochastic processes.		
PERIODICAL	Doklady Akad.Nauk <u>112</u> , 16-19 (1957)		
	reviewed 6/1957		

The author considers the entropy of a probability field in the infinite case and the entropy of processes with infinitely many states; he carries out an estimation of the number of standard chains and considers several similar questions. Without proof the author presents seventeen theorems several of which being an extension of well-known results to the infinite case. It is stated: for processes with a discrete set of states the entropy-if it exists - is independent of the time.

INSTITUTION: Lomonossov University, Moscow.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Theory of probability CARD 1/1 PG - 839
 AUTHOR ROSENBLATT-ROT M.
 TITLE Theory of transmission of information through stochastic
 communication channels.
 PERIODICAL Doklady Akad.Nauk 112, 202-205 (1957)
 reviewed 6/1957

This is a continuation of Rosenblatt-Rot "Entropy of stochastic processes" in Doklady Akad.Nauk 112, 16-19 (1957). Some theorems on the entropy of a channel, on stationary channels and such ones which are feeded by stationary sources, the lemma of Feinstein (Inst.Radio Eng.,Trans. of Prof.Group on Information Theory 4, IX (1954)) and two theorems of Shannon (Bull.Syst. Techn.J. 27, (1948)) are generalized to the case of an infinite set of states.

INSTITUTION: Lomonossov University, Moscow.

RUMANIA/Radio Physics - Statistical Phenomena and Radiophysics I-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1959, No 11220

Author : Rosenblatt-Roth M.

Inst : -

Title : Modern Status of Information Theory

Orig Pub : Telecomunicatii, 1958, 2, No 3, 113-119

Abstract : After a brief description of the principal concepts of information theory, results are reported on research made by the author, which make it possible to formulate information theory for non-stationary sources and channels with any set of possible states. -- Author's resume

ROSENBLATT-ROI MILLU

16(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2660
Vsesoyuzny matematicheskiy s'yezd. 3rd, Moscow, 1956
Trudy. t. 4: Kratkiye soobsheniya sektsionnykh dokladov. Doklady inostrannykh uchenykh (Transactions of the 3rd All-Union Mathematical Conference in Moscow. vol. 4: Summary of Sectional Reports. Reports of Foreign Scientists) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 247 p. 2,200 copies printed.
Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Matematicheskii institut.
Tech. Ed.: G.M. Shevchuk; Editorial Board: A.A. Abramov, V.G. Boltynskiy, A.M. Vasiliyev, B.V. Medvedev, A.D. Myshkis, S.M. Nikol'skiy (Resp. Ed.), A.G. Ponomarev, Yu. P. Rabinovich, A.M. Rynin, A. L. Ushakov, V.A. Uspenskiy, A.O. Chetaev, G. Ye. Shilov, and A.I. Shirshov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and physicists.
COVERAGE: The book is Volume IV of the Transactions of the Third All-Union Mathematical Conference, held in June and July 1956. The book is divided into two main parts. The first part contains summaries of the papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Conference that were not included in the first two volumes. The second part contains the text of reports submitted to the editor by non-Soviet scientists. In those cases when the non-Soviet scientist did not submit a copy of his paper to the editor, the title of the paper is cited and, if the paper was printed in a previous volume, reference is made to the appropriate volume. The papers, which are divided into local and integral equations, function theory, functional analysis, probability theory, topology, mathematical problems of mechanics and physics, computational mathematics, mathematical logic and the foundations of mathematics, and the history of mathematics.

~~Rosenblatt-Roi Millu (Romania). Concept of entropy in probability theory and its application to the theory of transmission on a communications channel~~ 192
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~~Borucki, K. (Poland). Remarks on the embedding of sets in Euclidean space~~ 193
~~Wu, Wen-tsung (Van-dun) (Chinese Peoples' Republic). On the embedding of finite polyhedra in Euclidean space~~ 194
~~Denjoy, A. (France). The principles of plane topology~~ 195
~~Eurpejs, G. (Yugoslavia). Generalized metric spaces~~ 197
~~Steenrod, E.E. (Princeton). Homomorphisms of operations~~ 198
~~Granas, A. (Poland). On one addition-type theorem in the~~ 198
Card 31/34 Theory of Cohomology groups. 200

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Z/507/60/000/000/005/005
B125/B112

AUTHOR: Millu Rosenblatt-Roth (Bukharest)

TITLE: Normalized ξ -entropy of sets and the theory of information transfer

SOURCE: Conference on Information Theory, Statistical Decision Functions, Random Processes. 2d, Prague, 1959.
Transactions. Prague, Czesl. Academy of Sciences, 1960. 843p.
biblio. 569-577

TEXT: Stochastic nonstationary or stationary sources with continuous sets of states are approximated by stochastic sources with discrete sets of states. With a given probability field $\vec{\lambda}$ of a totality $\mathcal{D}_0(\mathcal{A})$ of probability fields a discrete probability field $\vec{\lambda} \in \mathcal{D}_0(\mathcal{A})$ exists, whose elementary events are independent of field $\vec{\lambda}$. $\mathcal{D}_0(\mathcal{A})$ is assumed to have a finite differential entropy $h(\vec{\lambda})$.

Normalized ε -entropy of sets and the ... Z/507/60/000/000/005/005
B125/B112

1. $\sigma_0(AA_s) \leq \varepsilon$
2. $H(A_s) = h(A) + \hat{H}_s(\mathbb{N}) + o(1)$
3. $I(A, A_s) = H(A_s) + o(1)$.

and $\sigma_0(\vec{A}, \vec{B}) = \vec{M}_{\vec{A}\vec{B}} \int_0^2 (x, y)$. $\vec{M}$ is the mathematical expectation value and $I(\vec{A}, \vec{A}') = h(\vec{A}) - \vec{M}_{\vec{A}'} h(\vec{A} | x')$. At given $\vec{A} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ with finite differential entropy $h_t(\vec{A})$ and a certain property $\mathcal{U}_t(\vec{A})$ a discrete probability process $A_s(\cdot)$ exists with states independent of the process $\vec{A}$, if a finite entropy $\mathcal{H}_{t,s}(\mathcal{V})$ of the space set $\mathcal{A}_T(\tau \in I)$ exists. Nonstationary or stationary stochastic channels with continuous sets of states at the input are approximated by stochastic channels with discrete sets of states. A. N. Kolmogorov is thanked for the statement of the problem and for remarks.

67552

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16(1) 16 6100, 16, 1400

AUTHOR: Rozenblat - Rot, M.

SOV/20-130-2-6/69

TITLE: Normed ε -Entropy of Sets and Transmission of Information
From Continuous Sources Through Continuous Communication
Channels

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2,
pp 265 - 268 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The normed (minimum) ε - entropy of the space $\mathcal{U}$ is introduced as the difference $H_{\varepsilon}(\mathcal{U}) - \log \mu(\mathcal{U})$, where $H_{\varepsilon}(\mathcal{U}) = \log N_{\varepsilon}(\mathcal{U})$ is the magnitude used by Kolmogorov in [Ref 4,5]. The notion is applied to the approximation of probability fields and of probability theoretical transition functions. Furthermore the author treats approximations of stochastic processes and channels and the fundamental theorems of Shannon. Altogether he gives 7 lemmata and 4 theorems. The author thanks Kolmogorov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences for posing the problem and consultation.

Card 1/2

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Normed ϵ -Entropy of Sets and Transmission of Information From Continuous Sources Through Continuous Communication Channels SOV/20-130-2-6/69

There are 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Universitet imeni Parkhona, Fakultet matematiki i fiziki
(University imeni Parkhon, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics)
Matematicheskiy institut Rumynskoy Akademii nauk Bukharest
(Mathematical Institute of the Roumanian Academy of Sciences,
Bucharest, Roumania)

PRESENTED: August 10, 1959, by A.N. Kolmogorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1959

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COMMON ELEMENTS The variability of intestinal bacilli under the influence of animal passage. I. V. L. Ekin and O. P. Rogozhnikova. <i>Z. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunobiol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 16, 670-8 (in German 678) (1966).—The passage of <i>Es. coli communalis</i> through animal organisms by means of paper tubes impregnated with the culture and sowed into the intestinal tract led to a splitting of the original strain into <i>S</i>, <i>R</i> and intermediate forms, the extreme <i>R</i> forms having almost no biochem. activity while the intermediate forms reacted to some extent like the pathogenic forms of the intestinal typhus group. The extreme <i>R</i> forms gave irregular colonies or radial stripes, did not decompose glucose, lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not curdle milk nor reduce neutral red, and gave colorless colonies in colored media. The intermediate forms reacted as follows: <i>a</i> form, which decompd. glucose and mannitol with acid formation but without gas formation, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled typhoid bacilli; <i>b</i> form, which decompd. glucose with acid but no gas formation, did not decompose lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the dysentery bacilli of Shiga; <i>c</i> form, which decompd. glucose and mannitol with acid and gas formation, did not decompose lactose, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the paratyphus bacilli. However, none of these variants had a specific serological action. The variants were formed not later than 3 days after the introduction of the original strain into the animal organisms, and the length of time the strain remained in the organism had no effect on the different variants. The same type of splitting into <i>S</i>, <i>R</i> and intermediate forms was found to occur in many animals and even in birds, but not in cold-blooded animals since the body temp. in these cases was too low to sustain the growth of the intestinal bacilli of warm-blooded animals. The <i>R</i> and intermediate forms are not stable. In the course of further development there is a gradual shift through the intermediate forms to the original strain, with subsequent recovery of the original characteristics of the strain.										COMMON ELEMENTS INDEX									
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The variability of intestinal bacilli under the influence of animal passage. I. V. L. Elin and O. P. Kozlovskaya. <i>Z. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immunopatogenet.</i> (U. S. S. R.), 16, 870-8 (in German 878) (1964). The passage of <i>K.</i> through animal organisms by means of paper tubes impregnated with the culture and taved into the intestinal tract led to a splitting of the original strain into <i>S</i>, <i>R</i> and intermediate forms, the extreme <i>R</i> forms having almost no biochem. activity while the intermediate forms reacted to some extent like the pathogenic forms of the intestinal typhus group. The extreme <i>R</i> forms gave irregular colonies or radial stripes, did not decompose glucose, lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not curdle milk nor reduce neutral red, and gave colorless colonies in colored media. The intermediate forms reacted as follows: <i>a</i> form, which decomposed glucose and mannitol with acid formation but without gas formation, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled typhoid bacilli; <i>b</i> form, which decomposed glucose with acid but no gas formation, did not decompose lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the dysentery bacilli of Shiga; <i>c</i> form, which decomposed glucose and mannitol with acid and gas formation, did not decompose lactose, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the paratyphus bacilli. However, none of these variants had a specific serological action. The variants were formed not later than 3 days after the introduction of the original strain into the animal organisms, and the length of time the strain remained in the organism had no effect on the different variants. The same type of splitting into <i>S</i>, <i>R</i> and intermediate forms was found to occur in many animals and even in birds, but not in cold-blooded animals since the body temp. in these cases was too low to sustain the growth of the intestinal bacilli of warm-blooded animals. The <i>R</i> and intermediate forms are not stable. In the course of further development there is a gradual shift through the intermediate forms to the original strain, with subsequent recovery of the original characteristics of the strain.		ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
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CA										The variability of intestinal bacilli under the influence of animal passage. L. V. L. Hill and O. P. Roennblad. <i>Z. Microbiol., Epizootic. Immuninfektforsch.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 16, 670-8 (in German 672) (1934).—The passage of <i>Es. coli communis</i> through animal organisms by means of paper tubes impregnated with the culture and served into the intestinal tract led to a splitting of the original strain into <i>S</i>, <i>R</i> and intermediate forms; the extreme <i>R</i> forms having almost no biospheric activity while the intermediate forms reacted in some extent like the pathogenic forms of the intestinal typhus group. The extreme <i>R</i> forms gave irregular colonies on solid organs, did not decompose glucose, lactose, lactin or mannitol, did not curdle milk nor reduce neutral red, and gave colorless colonies on colored media. The intermediate forms reacted as follows: a form, which decomposed glucose and mannitol with acid fermentation but without gas formation, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled typhoid bacilli; a form, which decomposed glucose with acid but no gas formation, did not decompose lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the dysentery bacilli of Shiga; a form, which decomposed glucose and mannitol with acid and gas formation, did not decompose lactose, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the paratyphus bacilli. However, none of these variants had a specific serological action. The variants were formed not later than 3 days after the introduction of the original strain										12									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES UNDER

117 AND 118 ORDERS

The variability of intestinal bacilli under the influence of animal passage. I. V. L. Klin and O. P. Rosenblat. *Z. Mikrobiol. Epidemiol. Immuninfektforsch.* (U. S. S. R.) 16, 670 (1968) (German 678) (1968).—The passage of *K. coli communalis* through animal organisms by means of paper tubes impregnated with the culture and sewed into the intestinal tract led to a splitting of the original strain into S, R and intermediate forms, the extreme R forms having almost no biochem. activity while the intermediate forms reacted to some extent like the pathogenic forms of the intestinal typhus group. The extreme R forms gave irregular colonies or radial stripes, did not decompose glucose, lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not curdle milk nor reduce neutral red, and gave colorless colonies in colored media. The intermediate forms reacted as follows: a form, which decomposed glucose and mannitol with acid formation but without gas formation, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled typhoid bacilli; b form, which decomposed glucose with acid but no gas formation, did not decompose lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the dysentery bacilli of Shiga; c form, which decomposed glucose and mannitol with acid and gas formation, did not decompose lactose, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the paratyphus bacilli. However, none of these variants had a specific serological action. The variants were formed not later than 3 days after the introduction of the original strain remained in the organism had no effect on the different variants. The same type of splitting into S, R and intermediate forms was found to occur in many animals and body temp. in these cases was too low to sustain the growth of the intestinal bacilli of warm-blooded animals. The R and intermediate forms are not stable. In the course of further development there is a gradual shift with subsequent recovery of the original characteristics of the strain.

ASAC-11A RETAIL/LOCAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

117 AND 118 ORDERS

117 AND 118 ORDERS

The variability of intestinal ^{cult} call under the influence of animal passage. I. V. L. EK. and O. P. Roscublat. Z. Microbiol. Epidemiol. Immuninforsch. (U. S. S. R.) 16, 670-8(in German 678)(1936).—The passage of *Es. coli communalis* through animal organisms by means of paper tubes impregnated with the culture and sewed into the intestinal tract led to a splitting of the original strain into S, R and intermediate forms, the extreme R forms having almost no biochem. activity while the intermediate forms reacted to some extent like the pathogenic forms of the intestinal typhus group. The extreme R forms gave irregular colonies or radial stripes, did not decompose glucose, lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not curdle milk nor reduce neutral red, and gave colorless colonies in colored media. The intermediate forms reacted as follows: a form, which decompd. glucose and mannitol with acid formation but without gas formation, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled typhoid bacilli; b form, which decompd. glucose with acid but no gas formation, did not decompose lactose, maltose or mannitol, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the dysentery bacilli of Shiga; c form, which decompd. glucose and mannitol with acid and gas formation, did not decompose lactose, did not reduce neutral red nor curdle milk and resembled the paratyphus bacilli. However, none of these variants had a specific serological action. The variants were formed not later than 3 days after the introduction of the original strain

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1815. Motion Approximating to the Plane Radial Motion of Viscous Incompressible Liquids. A. Rosenblatt. *Acad. Polonaise Sci. et Lettres, Bull. No. 64*. pp. 438-459, June, 1931. *In French.*—The mathematical theory of the spiral motion of viscous incompressible liquids investigated by Hamel (*Jahresbericht der Deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung*, 1916, T.25) is developed. J. S. G. T.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
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A18-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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GROUPS										GROUPS									
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ROSENBLAT V. V.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

4191. BLOODLESS DETERMINATION OF BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY WITH THE OXYHAEMOMETER (Russian text) - Rosenblat V. V. and Zakharov V. A. City Centre for Sports Med., Sverdlovsk - FIZIOL. ZH. IM. SECH. 1958, 44/8 (766-770) Tables 3

A partial circulation time (lung-ear) is determined, with an ear oximeter, as time lag between resumption of respiration after breath-holding and start of the increase of O_2 saturation. The values range from 4 to 6 sec.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

ROSENBLAT, W.

"Oxygen or carbon dioxide? p. 247." (FIZYKA I CHEMIA), Vol. 6, no. 4, July/Aug. 1953,
Warszawa, Poland

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SA 1078. The influence of the even harmonics on the characteristics of ferromagnetic materials during simultaneous magnetization by constant and alternating magnetic fields. RONDOLATTI, M. A. <i>J. Tech. Phys., USSR</i>, 18, 765-74 (June, 1948) <i>In Russian</i>.—The even harmonics of the magnetic flux density set up in the core under the simultaneous action of constant and alternating magnetic fields lower, as a rule, the mean permeability of the material of the core. In this respect the alternating field's even harmonics enhance the demagnetizing effect of the constant field. Facilitating the passage of the even harmonics of the current through the windings of magnetic amplifiers improves their characteristics and raises the amplification factor. At the same time the losses due to the even harmonics of the magnetic induction and current are reduced. In magnetic amplifiers with positive feedback the amplification factor may be considerably increased by shunting the output stage by a capacitance. 671 319 77 - 640 017																			
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